Welcome To
LIENS-GLORIOUS-LIENS
The Lien Process Webinar

Everything you are going to see today has been tried, tested and perfected, in accordance with Halsbury's Law of Liens.

I’m going to show you the what, when, where, how and why of the entire common law lien process.

Including how to serve a common law lien on the CEO of any UK company!

However, this process is a non-judicial remedy for any civil wrongdoing and does not require enforcement.

But before we get into it all, let me ask you this…

Are you sick and tired of fighting for justice in the rigged system?

Do you worry about losing your home, even though the law is on your side?

Are you looking for ways to secure your property and to recoup the losses you have already incurred?

If your answer to one of those questions is “yes”, then this process is one that you might well consider administering.

Because this process is served outside of the jurisdiction of the courts and it seldom costs more than £200 to complete.

Moreover, a properly perfected common law lien process does not require an order of the court to be legally enforced by bailiffs.

It is the Ultimate Remedy!

Against All Civil Wrongdoings!

Including
Mortgage
Fraud.

LIENS 101

What is a lien?

A lien is a defence to any type of civil wrongdoing.

A lien right or the right to enforce a lien arises naturally under the common law.

A lien is NEVER a claim –
it is only ever a defence
to a civil wrongdoing.

A lien right therefore naturally arises when a wrongdoing is committed.

DISCOVERY DOCUMENTS IN COMMON LAW LIEN PROCESS

1. Notice of Conditional Acceptance

2. Notice of Opportunity To Cure

3.Notice of Dishonour

KEY DOCUMENTS IN THE COMMON LAW LIEN PROCESS

1. Notice of Lien Interest

2. Affidavit of Obligation

3. Notice of Fault & Opportunity To Cure

4. Notice of Default

4. Affidavit of Non-Response

Now, before reading those...

Let me briefly explain why you should trust what I am telling you on this subject.

In the Autumn of 2008, I invented a three letter process, which I used to discharge a fraudulent bank debt of £27,000.

I used this process to discharge three fraudulent credit card claims in 2009.

Having already experienced the injustice of the rigged courts, I set about developing a common law lien process.

Using the Discovery Process documents, as evidence supporting the allegations made in the Affidavit of Obligation.

In November 2009, I started lien processes against the CEO's of each credit card company. 90 days later, those liens were perfected.

After seeing off dozens of debt collection agents, the CEO's eventually capitulated and the fraudulent claims were discharged.

This is what I learned:

The lien process was enough to scare every CEO into submission.

This is because a properly perfected lien is equivalent to an equitable charge, capable of registration as a legal charge...

Just like a mortgage!

So the liens I served are capable of being enforced in the same way all charges are but without the order of a court, even though enforcement is not required for them to accrue value.

The liens were also secured against the personal estate of each CEO involved.

Even an unregistered lien is treated as the equivalent of an equitable charge, which can be sold for up to 100% of its face value.

As some of you will already know, the infamous nine year dispute between Bank of Scotland and my family arose in June 2010.

As the bank caused me personal losses of £2,075,200, I served the lien process on former CEO, James Crosby, at the very start of the dispute.

Along with the two LPA Receivers, who were illegally appointed by the bank to steal my family's property portfolio.

Following almost four and a half years of constant legal proceedings, we won a historic Summary Judgment in the high court.

Proving that an unwitnessed mortgage deed is illegal and void, for failing to comply with s1(3) of the Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989...

That no mortgage arises without a contract signed by both parties and containing the terms and conditions, as per section 2 of the 1989 Act...

And that the purported grant of Powers of Attorney in every set of Standard Mortgage Conditions is of no legal effect, in the absence of a stand-alone deed granting POA.

In January 2015, the Property Chamber ordered the Land Registry to cancel a mortgage over one of my family's remaining properties, as a direct result of the judgment.

However, by this time the bank and its receivers had already stolen and fire-sold nine properties, for a fraction of their true market value.

The Affidavit of Obligation was the foundation of our victory in the high court.

Not only was it sealed by the high court, a QC described it as “a common law remedy which requires no order of the court to be enforced.”

Four years later, BOS gave up their claim and cancelled the last fraudulent charge over my sister's family home!

In so doing, the bank implicitly conceded to the allegations in the Affidavit of Obligation.

Those allegations are now widely known as
The TGBMS Grounds.

If you haven't seen The Great British Mortgage Swindle, you need to watch it before starting this particular lien process, which you can do via this link.

https://www.thegreatbritishmortgageswindle.net

The hard-hitting 5 star hit documentary feature film tells the story of our case, as well as the harrowing tales of Michael O'Deira and the Crawford and Albert families.

Seeing the film, which has had 244 5 star reviews on Amazon Prime, is essential to understanding the the risks involved in taking on the banksters.

Following the cancellation of the last remaining void mortgage [3 months after the UK release of TGBMS], I served Crosby with a Notice of Default at his former office.

Demanding exemplary damages at 100x the original value of the lien, for his failure to pay me the initial amount owed, as per the conditions set forth in the perfected lien.

If he'd settled it within the first month, it would have cost him a little over two million quid.

If he'd settled it within 90 days it would have cost him four times that amount, when triple damages [+ the principal] was applied to the lien's value.

Instead, it became an Account Receivable, valued in excess of two hundred million quid, secured against his estate.

When he finally realised that, he obviously shat a brick!

Twelve years after resigning from the Lloyds board, Crosby engaged the senior complaints manager with the task of settling the lien. However, I'd already decided to accept an offer to exchange it for cryptocurrency.

So my lien over Crosby's personal property for £207,075,200 was exchanged for a hefty non judicial digital damages pay-out.

However, this is without prejudice to the criminal complaints my family has lodged against Crosby, whilst the two LPA Receivers remain liable for the same damages.

THE DISCOVERY PROCESS

Notice of Conditional Acceptance

This notice should be served at the beginning of the process, asking for material evidence to justify the recipient's legal, ethical and/or moral position. In the event an appropriate and timely response is received, the process ends and negotiations begin.

Notice of Conditional Acceptance
Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal
Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account, I hereby conditionally agree to settle the debt claimed in the most expedient manner possible, provided you provide me with the following items within the next 28 days:

1. Material evidence that the registered mortgage deed complies with section 1 of the LPMPA 1989.

2. Material evidence that there is a preceding mortgage contract which complies with section 2 of the LPMPA 1989.

3. Material evidence that I had the right to sign the mortgage deed before I was registered proprietor of the property concerned.

4. Material evidence that the registered deed bears the date on which I signed it.

5. Material evidence that the mortgagee lent the mortgagor its own funds, under the terms of any existing agreement between the parties.

Notice of Opportunity to Cure

This notice should be served if there is not an appropriate and timely response to the first notice, once again asking for material evidence to justify the recipient's position. In the event one is received, the process is suspended and negotiations begin.

Notice of Opportunity To Cure
Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal
Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account, following your failure to respond appropriately to the notice dated [add date], I hereby conditionally agree to settle the debt claimed in the most expedient manner possible, provided you provide me with the following items within the next 28 days:

1. Material evidence that the registered mortgage deed complies with section 1 of the LPMPA 1989.

2. Material evidence that there is a preceding mortgage contract which complies with section 2 of the LPMPA 1989.

3. Material evidence that I had the right to sign the mortgage deed before I was registered proprietor of the property concerned.

4. Material evidence that the registered deed bears the date on which I signed it.

5. Material evidence that the mortgagee lent the mortgagor its own funds, under the terms of any existing agreement between the parties.

Failure to do so, for any reason whatsoever, will be taken as proof that the material evidence sought does not exist and the mortgage is therefore illegal and void and must be cancelled as a mistake in the Charges Register.

Notice of Dishonour

This notice should be served at the end of the process, when the recipient has failed to provide material evidence to justify their legal, ethical and/or moral position and the injured party now has enough evidence to proceed with the lien process.

Notice of Dishonour

Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal

Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account, following your failure to respond appropriately to the notices dated [add date] and [add date], it is now presumed that:

1. There is no material evidence that the registered mortgage deed complies with section 1 of the LPMPA 1989.

2. There is no material evidence that there is a preceding mortgage contract which complies with section 2 of the LPMPA 1989.

3. There is no material evidence that I had the right to sign the mortgage deed before I was registered proprietor of the property concerned.

4. There is no material evidence that the registered deed bears the date on which I signed it.

5. There is no material evidence that the mortgagee lent the mortgagor its own funds, under the terms of any existing agreement between the parties.

I will therefore immediately commence with my Common Law defence to the civil wrongs you have done me, without any further notice, until I have fully recovered the losses you have caused me by fraudulently registering an illegal charge in my name.

THE LIEN PROCESS

Each document in the original long form process can be read at the link below:
https://www.thebernician.net/mortgage-fraud-101-the-commercial-lien-process/

Notice of Lien Interest

In this notice, the Lien Debtor is notified of the damages sought in the lien process that will follow and the reasons why the lien right arose.

Notice of Lien Interest
Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal
Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account and the previous notices dated [add date], [add date] and [add date], I hereby serve notice that a Common Law Lien has arisen over your entire legal estate and that substantial damages have accrued, which must be settled in full within 28 days, otherwise Default Conditions will apply.

Affidavit of Obligation

The affidavit lays out the allegations of civil wrongdoings against the lien debtor, along with the proof of those allegations, in the form of the evidence which arises from the discovery process, as well as the default conditions, the ledgering and the time allowed to respond appropriately.

Affidavit of Obligation

Your Name [Lien Claimant]
[Add address]

v

Their Name [Lien Debtor]
[Add address]

Dated [add date]

I, [add name], of [add address], will make oath and say as follows, with respect to the Lien Debtor's failure to provide any material evidence verifying its registered charge over my property and the mortgage contract associated with it, having been asked for such in Notice of Conditional Acceptance dated [add date], Notice of Opportunity To Cure dated [add date] and Notice of Dishonour dated [add date]; that the purported legal mortgage it took over [add address of property concerned] on [add date] was fraudulently registered at the Land Registry on [add date], for the following reasons:

1. There is no material evidence that the registered mortgage deed complies with section 1 of the LPMPA 1989, which renders it void under section 52 of the Law of Property Act 1925, as per the High Court decision in Bank of Scotland plc v Waugh & Others [2014].

2. There is no material evidence that there is a preceding mortgage contract which complies with section 2 of the LPMPA 1989, without which no mortgage or charge can arise, as per United Bank of Kuwait v Sahib & Others [1996].

3. There is no material evidence that I had the right to sign the mortgage deed before I was registered proprietor of the property concerned, as the Supreme Court decision in Scott v Sothern Pacific Mortgages [2015].

4. There is no material evidence that the registered deed bears the date on which I signed it, which renders the instrument a forgery.

5. There is no material evidence that the mortgagee lent the mortgagor its own funds, under the terms of any existing agreement between the parties, rendering any and all claims to the contrary null and void and giving rise to this non-judicial Common Law counter-claim of damages owed by the Lien Debtor.

Ledgering

This Principal due to the Lien Creditor is valued at [add mortgage payments total, plus the interest paid] and is ledgered against any and all assets held within the legal estate of the Lien Debtor, until such time that the lien has been settled.

Default Conditions

The Lien Debtor has 30 days to settle this security interest in full, or Triple Damages will be incurred [the Principal plus (the Principal x3)].

Failure to settle the lien in full within 90 days, in the absence of an Affidavit from the Lien Debtor, rebutting point for point the allegations contained herein with material evidence, not mere hearsay or professional opinion, will incur Exemplary Damages of 100x the Principal ledgered above.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned Lien Claimant, [add name], declare that the statements contained within this document are true, correct and not misleading, to the very best of my knowledge and recollection.

Signed.....

In the presence of:

Either a Notary Public, a Commissioner For Oaths or two independent witnesses.

…….
[Address]

All responses to this Affidavit of Obligation must be sent to:

[Add Lien Claimant's address]

Notice of Fault & Opportunity to Cure

This notice should be served if there is not an appropriate and timely response to the affidavit, notifying them they have incurred Triple Damages,once again asking for material evidence to justify the recipient's position. In the event one is received, the process is suspended and negotiations begin.

Notice of Fault & Opportunity To Cure
Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal
Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account, following your failure to respond appropriately to the Affidavit of Obligation dated [add date], I hereby conditionally serve notice that you have a further 30 days to cure your fault.

Please be advised that you have now incurred Triple Damages, as per the Default Conditions documented in the security interest. Failure to settle to the satisfaction of the Lien Claimant will result in Exemplary Damages being applied at 100x the Principal ledgered.

Notice of Default

This notice should be served if there is not an appropriate and timely response to the previous notice, notifying the lien debtor that they have incurred Exemplary Damages.

Notice of Default
Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal
Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [Add Mortgage Account Number]

In relation to the above account, following your failure to respond appropriately to the Affidavit of Obligation dated [add date] and the notice dated [add date], I hereby serve notice that you have incurred Exemplary Damages at 100x the Principal ledgered.

If the amount due to the Lien Claimant is not paid within the next 30 days, the lien will become an Account Receivable that is capable of being registered as a Legal Charge against the property of the Lien Debtor, without an order of the court.

Affidavit of Non-Response

This affidavit attests to the delivery of the documents sent to the lien debtor and should be sent when the lien is perfected, 90 days after the date of the Affidavit of Obligation.

I, [add name], of [add address], swear that I have received no correspondence from [add name of Lien Debtor] at this address.

Every properly perfected lien can be exchanged for a new UCT cryptocurrency on the Matic network.

The price of which is currently $2 per token – before public launch.

For the purposes of which, you would need to do the following:

1. Scan all of your documents in at least 300dpi and add them to one PDF, which must be less than 10 MB for email purposes.

2. Contact the UCT Treasury by email, attaching your entire lien process and you will be sent a draft Bill of Exchange if your lien is properly perfected.

3. Download and install the Metamask digital wallet on a Firefox or Brave browser.

If there are no mistakes in your lien process, the documents will be processed for exchange.

Once all the final checks are done, you'll be asked to sign the Bill of Exchange and send it to the UCT Treasury.

Once the bill has been accepted, signed & sealed, you will be asked to add the token contract address to your Metamask wallet.

Then 100% of the value of your lien will be sent to you in UCT cryptocurrency, with instructions on how to proceed from there.

UCT TOKENS

What is the cryptocurrency known as UCT Lien and how can it be held, exchanged and spent?

UCT Lien has several truly unique selling points, which set it apart in a notoriously volatile and competitive marketplace.

1. Its value is pegged to the value ledgered in the liens which are exchanged for it, so the token is not dependent upon fluctuating markets to maintain its value.

2. It is both decentralised and debt-free.

3. It is held in secure digital wallets such as Metamask and Ledger Nano S.

4. It will also soon be held in new state of the art secure private wallets, with multifunctionality.

5. It's an ERC20 token on the MATIC network and can be exchanged for other UCT cryptocurrencies.

But there are plans to deposit the tokens in UCT Treasury's very own private bank in summer 2023, where it will be exchanged for other credit-based currencies.

As soon as UCT Treasury's sovereign banking institution becomes operational, as is set to happen in May 2023.

Which means that by the end of next month, there should be a total of at least GBP£34B credited to UCT Treasury's account...

With an international banking group, dedicated to assisting UCT in creating a usury-free, credit-based financial system.

Half will represent perfected liens, whilst the other half will represent promissory notes, all of which will be held by UCT Treasury...

As permanent commercial paper reserves, backing all of the UCT currency in circulation.

6.UCTL is the world's first currency of any kind which is a representation of common law damages pay-outs, to injured parties the system has failed.

7. Since it is created and backed by perfected non-judicial liens, it is also the world's first bona fide credit-based cryptocurrency.

But what makes UCT Lien so completely unique is it exists outside of the jurisdiction of government.

Which makes UCT Lien pay-outs tax-exempt!

What is Universal Community Trust?

1. UCT is a government-free jurisdiction, which was formed by international treaty on 21/06/2012.

The UCT Treaty can be read in full at the link below:
https://www.universal-community-trust.org/uct-treaty/

2. The UCT Treaty was served upon HMQ, the Treaty Office and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Office.

3. In March 2013, UCT established a Memorandum of Understanding with HMG, which agreed it had no lawful objection to the treaty's terms.

The Memorandum can be read in full at the link below:
https://www.universal-community-trust.org/memo-understanding-full/

Including provisions for the creation of UCT currency and a new credit-based financial system.

We formed UCT Treasury, in readiness for the creation and launch of UCT's first two credit-based cryptocurrencies.

After almost a decade in development, UCT Lien was created on 05/11/2022 and has replaced its prototype, UCT Token [UCT], which is now a UCT Utility Token.

Perfected liens worth in excess of £17 billion were recently exchanged for UCT by our 1st tranche of Lien Creditors, which will become exchangeable for UCT Lien.

That created value was then placed in Liquidity Pools, paired with the same value in UCT community's stablecoin, UCT Note [UCTN].

UCT Note is pegged to the value of UCTL.

UCTL and UCTN can always be exchanged at a 1 for 1 exchange rate, but only by UCT community members.

Rather than liens, UCTN is created and backed by Promissory Notes.

At any one time, there must be as much UCTL in circulation as there is UCTN.

So when UCTN is exchanged for UCTL, both tokens are staked in UCTL/UCTN liquidity pools, in equal amounts, until the tokens are exchanged for cash.

The 1st tranche of liens and notes have established market value worth more than GBP£34 billion.

Half represents perfected liens, with the other half represents promissory notes, both of which are held by UCT Treasury.

All of this liquidity has been created under UCT jurisdiction and the protection of the UCT Treaty.

Within just a matter of weeks, we should witness Lien Creditors who lost their homes to entirely fraudulent registered mortgages...

Use the monies they receive in the damages payouts created by their perfected liens to acquire new homes.

UCT Lien and UCT Note are the original next generation, credit-based, self-governing digital currencies, backed by permanent commercial paper fixed asset reserves.

They are the currencies which will place the power to create credit back into the hands of the People.

Whilst providing the means for all injured parties to receive damages for all manner of civil wrongdoings.

Most importantly, they are the currencies which will enable the building of a new advanced civilisation.

Under the protection of the government-free, Natural Law jurisdiction of Universal Community Trust.

Where the unalienable rights of the individual are protected from the potential tyranny of the collective...

And the banksters have no control of people's lives.